Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1865. NUMBER 170.

FROM MEXICO.

Monterey Captured by the Liberals.

AN IMPERIAL GARRISON DESTROYED.

Details of the Bombardment of Cape Haytien.

FROM THE OIL REGIONS.

Three Pithole Wells Seized by the U. S. for Defrauding the Revenue.

STEAMER MOFFAT BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

ALL QUIET IN CANADA.

Remonstrance Against the Pardon of Jeff. Davis from Tennessee.

The Direct Tax and the Amount Realized.

A COOL REQUEST FROM THE LATE GEN. LEE.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Paraguay to be Annexed to the Argentine Republic.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports of the National Debt—The Direct Tax and Amount Realized—Our Securities Abroad—The Indictments against Detective Baker—The President's Views upon Negro Testimony—Pardon Seekers—Pilfering Jockeys for his Horses—Suffering and Destitution in Virginia.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

Secretary McCulloch believes that the tendency will be in a condition some time during the next year to commence a systematic reduction of the national debt. Of course, if the receipts of the treasury are greater than the expenditures, a contraction of the currency must be the result, and as far as this can consistently be done, it will be the policy of the Secretary to make it. Mr. Magruder, of ——, who was Chief of Detectives of the Navy Department at the twenty-five per cent. commission on Negro testimony, made a speech at Whitehouse, L. I., on Saturday, attacking the President's policy.

The Secretary of the Interior will come purchasing cattle for our armies at the North.

An application has been made to the Navy Department by Elias Allen, of New York, in behalf of the Peruvian and American Steam Navigation Company, for a naval vessel to aid in laying the cable across Behring's Straits. The application was referred by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on the ground that it was entirely a private enterprise.

The prisoners in the Government prison at Camp Chase, court-martial case have been given the privilege of their ordinary diet daily in lieu of the Commissary.

The trial of Capt. Pettit, an artillery officer, at Alexandria, on the charge of cruelty to prisoners in his possession, before a General Court Martial. The testimony from for witness has been very strong in respect of the charges.

Lieut. Col. Charles Jefferson, Quartermaster of whom went colored, exercised or otherwise engaged with armed force against the authorities, has been ordered to the Adjutant General's office at Washington.

Brig. Gen. P. S. Michie, successor of Gen. Weitzel as Chief Engineer under Gen. Butler, has been granted a sixty leave of absence, which he still spend in Virginia.

Gen. Howard's Movements—A Cool Request from the late Gen. Lee—Disbandment of the Government Subsistence Force—Gen. Fisk Reinstated by the President—A Rebel Draft Drawn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that Commissioner Thomas of Washington took his extended southern trip to-day. He will commence his official report to the Secretary of War immediately.

Gen. Schuyler Colfax is expected to arrive in Washington to-morrow.

Gen. Robert E. Lee is reported as having applied to the War Department for permission to sell a piece of artillery now in possession to keep a few pieces of artillery now in possession to keep a few pieces of artillery for a military school in Lexington, Va., of which he is President. He will commence his official report to the Secretary of War immediately.

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The Richmond *Times* of to-day says: A meeting of the colored people of this city was held last night in the city council chamber, to ratify the nominations made by the Radical Republicans for that society for the purpose of instructing the young men of the colored race in military tactics. Gen. Weitzel was present, and addressed the meeting, and speculation is indulged in as to the object of his visit. It is said that the Government has ordered the disbandment of the whole subsistence force of the State of Virginia, and that the officers are being relieved from duty. Colonel Ludlow, who has been relieved from Marcus barracks at Brooklyn and ordered to Richmond, is expected to arrive here to-day.

Capt. J. F. Baker and Lieut. F. W. Pratt of the Fifth Regiment U. S. Infantry, Brevet Major Generals, have been commissioned as colonels in the regular army, to rank from the 28th of March last. Capt. Baker is at present on duty at the Marine Barracks in Philadelphia. There are more than fifty applications for the position of Provost Marshal General of the State of Virginia, which will be filled by the appointment of Gen. Weitzel.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the Freedmen's Bureau is about to be reorganized, and that the force will be greatly reduced. It is also said that the Bureau will be shorn of its present powers, and that the Government will hereafter deal directly with the people. Gen. Howard is now in Washington, and it is supposed that he will be relieved from duty at the Bureau. Gen. Fisk is reinstated by the President's order, and will be assigned to duty in Kentucky.

Gen. Logan and the Mexican Mission—The Intentions of the Government—Receipts of Internal Revenue—Official Decision—Address by Gov. Hahn.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

General Logan will probably accept the Mexican mission as an honorary appointment, since it will not be expected of him to stay in Mexico. His object in view is to represent the feelings of his perpetuate President, and he can remain here, as Minister Corwin did, during a great part of his time, sending over a Secretary of Legation to effect the present business, and to take charge of the archives and papers of the mission. The appointment is intended not as a mark as an individual, but a new and potent policy will be adopted in regard to the French intervention, but as a reward that our Government will continue to be friendly with the people, and not to recognize or assist any overthrow of the Republican form of government. Mr. Seward decides, that, at least, in the negotiations given it up the French as well as by the Mexican republic here.

Receipts from internal revenue to-day are about $600,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a deed or conveyance from a State bank, in pursuance of the National Bank, is subject to stamp duty. In cases of conveyance of real estate from one owner to another, a stamp duty of fifty cents is required on each $500 of value. In the case of a conveyance from one owner to another, where the consideration is not stated, a stamp duty of fifty cents is required on each $500 of value.

Mary Edwards Walker, a surgeon in the army, in the National Rural Suffrage Association, in the Catholic Church, in this city, to-night. The object is stated in a more catholic form than ever. She will speak on the rights of women, and the colored people will be allowed to vote, and will not vote for the white people will be allowed to vote, and will not vote for the white people will be allowed to vote, and will not vote for the white

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

The Daily Tribune is published every morning in the year, Sundays excepted. The Tri-Weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Weekly, every Thursday morning. On Thursday the Weekly and Tri-Weekly are issued together.

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Single Copy of the Weekly Tribune, ... 5
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☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts from Sales of the Chicago Daily Newspapers, Original.

Name of Paper.	Per Day.	Per Year.
Tribune, ...	$70	$21,420
Times, ...	60	18,360
Journal, ...	40	12,240
Post, ...	30	9,180
Republican, ...	20	6,120
CHICAGO TRIBUNE, ...	$220	$67,320
Times, Journal and Post combined, ...	720	220,320

GEN. LOGAN.

There seems to be a good deal misapprehension in regard to the appointment of Maj. Gen. Logan as Minister to Mexico. It is reported in some of the papers that the General said that unless the Government gave him 20,000 men, he did not want it, for then he would not accept the office. The fact is, the General has had no notice from the President or Secretary Seward that he has been or will be appointed Minister to Mexico. The Washington reporters for the New York papers started the story that he had been tendered the Japan mission, and afterward corrected it by stating that he had declined it on account of the great distance it would take him from home. Neither statement is true. That mission was not tendered to him, and consequently he did not decline it.

It is very likely the purpose of the President to offer Gen. Logan the Mexican Mission, but he has not yet received official notice of it; neither has he yet declined it, and he has not told the President that he would decline it unless he was furnished with 20,000 men, or any other number of men. It is probably true, however, that the President intends to offer the mission to the favorite Western General. And what he dislikes about it is the supposed necessity of having to set out on an exploration tour across the savage deserts of the interior for the purpose of finding a search of the headwaters of the Jupiter Government, which is supposed to be located at present, somewhere in the vicinity of El Paso, on the Southern border of Southern Texas. But we do not think that the President will require the General to make any such excursion. We look upon the appointment of a military man of Gen. Logan's political reputation as the right, of a re-assertion of the Monroe doctrine, as a broad hint to Louis Napoleon that his protege Maximilian, must vamose the ranch as soon as the people of the United States are through with their late tremendous struggle with domestic enemies, and get their affairs into a satisfactory shape. The appointment of Gen. Logan will inspire the Republicans of Mexico with fresh hope and courage to hold out and prolong the contest until Uncle Sam feels ready to shoulder his musket in their behalf. It is not necessary for the General to go to El Paso this winter. The news of his appointment will reach there in a short time, and it will reach the city of Mexico also, where the news will not be suppressed and kept secret as in the case of Farragut's appointment. As it seems to us, it would be bad policy for the General to decline the appointment when it is offered to him, or to comply with its acceptance conditions such as those reported to some thoughtless newspaper. His military force will be backed up with sufficient military force when the expedient time arrives for pressing the argument to Maximilian in that shape. Meanwhile the Mexican question will be prudently handled by Mr. Seward.

The pay of the Minister is $12,000 a year in gold, which will not come amiss to a man who has a family to support, and whose unfaithfulness to the public service is not to be charged to his own account. His appointment and acceptance will be of as much value to the United States in Mexico as a reinforcement of five thousand men.

BARBARISM IN TENNESSEE.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, to which he graphically describes the present condition of that State. He Governor does not ride out on any road leading into Knoxville, except the main road, as the whole country abounds in thieves and robbers ready to murder any man for his watch or a $3 bill. Of course all these men are white citizens, for the law has not yet to be rescinded where a negro has turned highwayman or brigand. The Governor assures us that there is about as much disloyalty in Middle Tennessee now as in 1861: "and this is the case with the whole State as was the number of disloyal men who are under ground." Yet he affirms that all the other Southern States are still more disloyal than Tennessee; that they still elect none but rebels to office, and that they are for assuming the rebel debt, and for *legislating Northern slaves out of the South*. He received 25,000 majority in a fair vote, and considers this a fair basis for a permanent separation as ever, but count on attaining their end through the Copperhead democracy and not by fighting. He bases his hopes for the future on the supposed majority in Congress, and says if they will not admit rebel States into Congress surely because they have taken the amnesty oath and been pardoned, but that they will be kept back seats for a few years as punishment "one or two of them, who believe this war has closed out the game for ever." He only have been whipped, but not subdued.

The testimony of Gov. Brownlow is more than confirmed from a hundred sources. But if the Governor of the State is unable outside the protection of Federal bayonets, what will we say of the late slaves? They are stabbed, shot, hanged, locked and murdered, almost daily, and no Justice of the Peace, Judge, jury, constable or sheriff, will take the least notice of their complaints. Why? They have no vote. They will never be protected in a vote and justice of the peace will touch a case of outrage with a long pole for fear of his wife and family.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WAR.

Renewed Speculations.

The Board of Trade and the proprietors of the grain elevators in this city have at last come to an understanding, and the vexatious difficulties between them are happily settled. In another column we publish an agreement, in which will be found the basis of settlement. The warehousemen have accepted the Board of Trade inspector, and the Board of Trade has conceded to the proprietors of the elevators and the managers of the rails roads the power to remove from office the chief inspector of grain, or any of the deputies which he may place in the warehouses, if they should deem him unfit for the positions they hold.

With regard to the latter concession on the part of the Board of Trade, there is considerable dissatisfaction among the members, and it is feared by many that the exercise of any such power will breed mischief; but the Directors of the Board are confident that, so long as they have the appointment of inspectors solely under their own control, the concession will prove harmless. The committee of three, of which the railroad men and the proprietors of the elevators are a majority, may remove inspectors, but the Directors of the Board of Trade have the sole appointing power.

Were we disposed to criticise this agreement severely, it might be easy to show how the warehousemen may get the best of the bargain; but as the only object we have in view is to redress evils and institute reforms, it is perhaps better to leave the interpretation of it to time and experience, trusting that the warehousemen and the railroad managers will exercise their two-thirds majority only for the good of the public. The Board of Trade is composed of shrewd merchants, and if they have allowed the warehousemen to overreach them, it is their own fault. Meanwhile, it is the duty of all to see that the agreement is carried out in the proper spirit, and with a due regard to the interests of the public. If honest and capable inspectors are placed in the warehouses, it will be a difficult matter to remove them by any paltry charge which may be brought against them, without creating another ferment of public opinion such as at present exists; and it is rather for the interest of the proprietors of the elevators not that of the railroads that such should take place. We would therefore take this opportunity to warn them against unwisely using the power which they have obtained. With honest inspectors, and a fair system of weighing, the business of the city will increase, and the profits of the warehousemen will be enhanced. With dishonest inspectors, or with a system of weighing which will create dissatisfaction, the business will decrease, and the profits of the warehousemen will be lessened. We trust that the agreement will be carried out in the spirit in which it was made, and that the inspectors will be appointed with a single eye to the interests of the public.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The American Freedmen's Aid Commission.

Recent Developments in the South.—President Johnson's Policy Toward the Freedmen.—The American Union Commission, &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

The organization of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission will afford the loyal and the loyalty opposed, both at the North and at the South, an opportunity to do a large and timely work in behalf of the freed people, and in the interest of the whole country.

For it has never been a question with the reasonably wise men of any age, whether the *prosperity of the individual* or of *a not* is the interest of society; the scriptural declaration that when one member suffers all the members suffer with it, is but the re-statement of an axiom deemed only by the passionate.

It is wide of the mark to imagine, however, that all the people of the North, any more than all of the people at the South, or even all the people at the West, and least of all, the people of Washington, are either wise or provident or complete.

The war has broken decency into some heads, and sense into others, but there are plenty of heads badly conditioned as can of whom Solomon said, "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his folly depart from him."

The most recent illustration of this perplexing, stupefying, perhaps, and one of the most striking, has been furnished by an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, sent to Louisiana to succeed the Assistant Commissioner removed at the request of the Governor of Louisiana, who wrote to the President, complaining that his injudicious commissioner openly declared himself in favor of negro suffrage. This agent found the Governor and the ex-rebel aristocracy in vehement possession of the offices of the injudicious commissioner, and anxiously watching the abdications of Executive Providence. Then, therefore, the first order of the new reign subjected the rebel police to arrest every negro who was not found in the instant act of legitimate industry, under the general charge of vagrancy; and the next ordered the matrons of the Orphan Asylums to give away their trembling charges to such of the aristocracy as were in need of "APPRENTICES" shoe blacks and under-servants, lest they run a level of joy as made the orphan's ring and the lowlands quake. Public dinners, private hospitalities, general jubilation, and the presence of rebel gentlemen of the Board were quite the order of the day.

All almost equally grave mistakes, although one which excited less public attention, and one which really seems the most eligible job, was the appointment of Mr. Hallum, an Episcopal minister, had been in the rebel army, and who, being of the former circulation in these parts may be considered a partial atonement for that freak of aristocracy.

THE DEVASTATION OF WAR.

On a tour from Covington, via Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Huntsville, Memphis, to this place, I have witnessed the awful desolation inflicted as a part of the retribution called forth by the affort to take the life of our nation. By all the accounts I had not been prepared to see so extensive and so complete a devastation. Cities and villages in ruins—the country covered with broken bridges, burned houses, fences, buildings, horses, mules, cattle. The country is bankrupt—Confederate bonds and currency have swallowed up the money—in fact, the entire organization of that State is effaced. Taking into the account the loss of property in slaves, I have no doubt but that that profound saying of Abraham Lincoln has been verified, that the people at large are by far better than his head. Every inspection of the field upon which those late slaveholders organize slaveholding treason, with cross entrenches, smothered and stilled under the heavy hand of irresponsible power. There is the quiet of despair, but not the quiet of peace.

Gen. Saxton upon the Atlantic coast, and Gen. Fisk on the Memphis line, are doing much good sense, both as officers and as citizens. Gen. Fisk has come to my mind as one who will discharge the functions of superior authority, they have never been willing to undertake his large responsibilities. He is the poorest or the boldest. They have been full of the American idea of equal justice for all men, and of the power of the law to secure it, while really seems the most eligible job, was the appointment of rare ability and address. If the division of the State had been as nearly as theirs, the Nation would now stand a thousand degrees higher than the present point of hope.

However, the President seems to have gained new light of late; and he has never been without light, and he has never had a policy; there is room to hope for much betterment.

The reports of destitution and starvation impending upon the rapidly maring winter, so far from being in the least degree purposely maintained until quite recently, to force off more supplies either of food or clothing to the suffering freed children and people, is a black falsehood has failed to teach us, that, though black, these people are human and as much God's children as "Private Tom Watson." Mr. Judd, our superintendent, looks after the freed people in the District of Columbia, and has done so much good as to make him so? Homes to find once more for these dusky children, and freedom of birth in the land of their nativity, is the boon they stand free. Saxton says he "is employed all the forenoon giving back property to the rebels, and in the afternoon he is waited on by the same scurse, and looking at the freed people." Gen. Fisk has planted them in the ground for homes, their manner than if he had been watching them.

Instead of a personal inspection.

A good loyal man, who has for four years held the office of Custom House inspector at this port, faithfully and conscientiously discharged his duty, was the man, against the wishes of all the business men here, who pay Northerners, displaced by order of President Johnson, to make room for a man just from the rebel army, his hands dyed with the blood of our brethren. Is it any wonder that forgotten his murdered sons? Has they utter forgotten her martyred President?

A SLECTION SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WELL ELECTED.

There has just been an election here in this part of the State, Fauquier district, and we were excited out of our chairs in it by the shall I call it carelessness—of J. C. Thompson, the returning officer, or Judge Sylvester Mayo, and a second, Mr. Codding. Mr. Thompson is a resident of this city, and Mr. Mayo does not reside here and consequently only occasionally to look after a small property which he has here under the charge of his brother. Mr. Codding could do nothing alone. Strange proceedings these for a man who pretends to be loyal, and whom this war and our Government have advanced wonderfully. He was scarcely remunerated with our people, but if not, the result is so close as to show that but for the petty opposition of Senator Doolittle and his party, the 5% voter majority for him would have been whipped, but not subdued.

The testimony of Gov. Brownlow is more than confirmed from a hundred sources. But if the Governor of the State is unable outside the protection of Federal bayonets, what will we say of the late slaves? They are stabbed, shot, hanged, locked and murdered, almost daily, and no Justice of the Peace, Judge, jury, constable or sheriff, will take the least notice of their complaints. Why? They have no vote. They will never be protected in a vote and justice of the peace will touch a case of outrage with a long pole for fear of his wife and family.

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With regard to the latter concession on the part of the Board of Trade, there is considerable dissatisfaction among the members, and it is feared by many that the exercise of any such power will breed mischief; but the Directors of the Board are confident that, so long as they have the appointment of inspectors solely under their own control, the concession will prove harmless. The committee of three, of which the railroad men and the proprietors of the elevators are a majority, may remove inspectors, but the Directors of the Board of Trade have the sole appointing power.

Were we disposed to criticise this agreement severely, it might be easy to show how the warehousemen may get the best of the bargain; but as the only object we have in view is to redress evils and institute reforms, it is perhaps better to leave the interpretation of it to time and experience, trusting that the warehousemen and the railroad managers will exercise their two-thirds majority only for the good of the public. The Board of Trade is composed of shrewd merchants, and if they have allowed the warehousemen to overreach them, it is their own fault. Meanwhile, it is the duty of all to see that the agreement is carried out in the proper spirit, and with a due regard to the interests of the public. If honest and capable inspectors are placed in the warehouses, it will be a difficult matter to remove them by any paltry charge which may be brought against them, without creating another ferment of public opinion such as at present exists; and it is rather for the interest of the proprietors of the elevators not that of the railroads that such should take place. We would therefore take this opportunity to warn them against unwisely using the power which they have obtained. With honest inspectors, and a fair system of weighing, the business of the city will increase, and the profits of the warehousemen will be enhanced. With dishonest inspectors, or with a system of weighing which will create dissatisfaction, the business will decrease, and the profits of the warehousemen will be lessened. We trust that the agreement will be carried out in the spirit in which it was made, and that the inspectors will be appointed with a single eye to the interests of the public.

ENGLISH LAW IN IRELAND.

One Fannin was indicted in a Dublin court for the crime of bigamy. The accused was a Protestant, and the first marriage was duly celebrated by a Protestant clergyman. The second wife was a Catholic, and the parties were married by a Catholic clergyman, who, and both the husband and both wives signed to that faith. Both wives were living, and the case was one of undoubted bigamy, if ever there was one. What was the defense? They relied on the act of Parliament, passed when it was the rule to treat Irish Roman Catholics as aliens and enemies, and which enacts that any marriage by a Popish priest between a Papist and a Protestant shall be void, unless the Protestant shall have professed himself a Papist *at any time within twelve months* before the ceremony, shall be to all intents and purposes null and void. This is the same law under which Major Yelverton escaped the penalties of bigamy, and which enabled him to degrade his wife to the level of a mistress. In the Fannin case, the counsel for the prisoner contended that the object of the statute was to prevent the marriage of a Protestant and a Papist, and that the fact of conversion after the ceremony could not legalize a marriage which was illegal at the time it was performed. The jury, however, found a verdict of guilty, and discharged the prisoner on his own recognizance. But the fact that a law so infamous is still enforced in Ireland is still in the power of any unmarried Protestant man in Ireland, by simply professing to be a Catholic for the time being, and getting a Catholic priest, and then the Major Yelverton, degrade her to the character of a mistress, is a rather forcible commentary upon the present condition of Irish Popery.

SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

The vote on the suffrage question in Wisconsin will run exceedingly close. The extension of the suffrage has probably not been beaten by more than 1,000 majority on the total vote, and it is even too early yet to decide that it has not been carried. We have received returns of *twelve* from *twenty-two* counties, which give a majority for Fairchild of 3,586, and a majority against suffrage of 2,019, leaving thirty-three counties yet to hear from. The Democratic majority gave a majority for Lincoln in 1864 of 3,070 on the home vote. Moreover, these counties will give their share of the soldiers' vote, on which last year a majority of 11,350 for Lincoln was polled against 5,000 for McClellan, and probable that the suffrage vote has been successful; but if not, the result is so close as to show that but for the petty opposition of Senator Doolittle and his party, the 5% voter majority for him would have been whipped, but not subdued.

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One Fannin was indicted in a Dublin court for the crime of bigamy. The accused was a Protestant, and the first marriage was duly celebrated by a Protestant clergyman. The second wife was a Catholic, and the parties were married by a Catholic clergyman, who, and both the husband and both wives signed to that faith. Both wives were living, and the case was one of undoubted bigamy, if ever there was one. What was the defense? They relied on the act of Parliament, passed when it was the rule to treat Irish Roman Catholics as aliens and enemies, and which enacts that any marriage by a Popish priest between a Papist and a Protestant shall be void, unless the Protestant shall have professed himself a Papist *at any time* within twelve months before the ceremony, shall be to all intents and purposes null and void. This is the same law under which Major Yelverton escaped the penalties of bigamy, and which enabled him to degrade his wife to the level of a mistress. In the Fannin case, the counsel for the prisoner contended that the object of the statute was to prevent the marriage of a Protestant and a Papist, and that the fact of conversion after the ceremony could not legalize a marriage which was illegal at the time it was performed. The jury, however, found a verdict of guilty, and discharged the prisoner on his own recognizance. But the fact that a law so infamous is still enforced in Ireland is still in the power of any unmarried Protestant man in Ireland, by simply professing to be a Catholic for the time being, and getting a Catholic priest, and then the Major Yelverton, degrade her to the character of a mistress, is a rather forcible commentary upon the present condition of Irish Popery.

SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

The vote on the suffrage question in Wisconsin will run exceedingly close. The extension of the suffrage has probably not been beaten by more than 1,000 majority on the total vote, and it is even too early yet to decide that it has not been carried. We have received returns of *twelve* from *twenty-two* counties, which give a majority for Fairchild of 3,586, and a majority against suffrage of 2,019, leaving thirty-three counties yet to hear from. The Democratic majority gave a majority for Lincoln in 1864 of 3,070 on the home vote. Moreover, these counties will give their share of the soldiers' vote, on which last year a majority of 11,350 for Lincoln was polled against 5,000 for McClellan, and probable that the suffrage vote has been successful; but if not, the result is so close as to show that but for the petty opposition of Senator Doolittle and his party, the 5% voter majority for him would have been whipped, but not subdued.

Great Explosion of Gas in London.

A frightful explosion occurred at the works of the London Gaslight Company, October 31st. The works consisted of a long building some 150 feet in length, and a gas-holders nearly 150 feet in diameter, and a smaller one. The latter situated between the gas-holders. The company were also engaged in the erection of other buildings, and a large number of workmen were employed about the premises at the moment of the explosion. The initial point of the explosion was one of the gas-holders, which contained, at the moment, not less than 1,000,000 cubic feet of gas. The effect of it was to blow the whole of the new building to pieces, leaving scarcely one brick upon another, and to unroof and partially shatter all the others for a considerable distance on both sides of the works. Twenty-two of the workmen were killed instantly, and fifteen or twenty others were removed from the heaps of debris in a state of unconsciousness, and lay there. The top of the huge gas-holder was blown completely off, crumpling up the thick sheets of wrought iron, of which it is composed, like so much paper. The enormous bolts and screws which held the bracket-work for guiding the machinery in its vertical ascent were wrenched out of their positions. The iron columns which supported it were twisted and bent and jerked in a manner showing the terrific force of the explosion. The concussion was so great as to be felt for a long distance, and created a panic in the crush out of their houses in the belief that an earthquake had occurred. The cause of the explosion was a mystery to all connected with the works, and appears to have upset all previous theories in regard to the explosion of gas. From the accounts, however in which the works were constructed, and the care exercised in their arrangement, the explosion is believed to have been of a character which might occur in any private house.

The Vandalia Union says that in one of the townships in that (Fayette) county, there is an assessor of various persuasions, who sets down the following figures as the value of the property in his district: Number of Democrats, one hundred; value of property, $1,000,000; number of Republicans, one; value of property, $1,000,000. Democratic assessor, Democratic property; Republican assessor, Republican property. It will be seen that these gentlemen are not unlike the Democratic and Republican parties in their estimate of the value of loyalty and disloyalty. Democratic loyalty is worth no more than Democratic property, and Republican property is worth as much as Republican loyalty.

FROM THE SEA ISLANDS.

The Reported Reduction of Confiscated Lands—The Freedmen to "move on"—Rebel Refugees Returning to Hilton Head—Schools—Railway Enterprise, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

BEAUFORT, S. C., Oct. 31.

A week ago last Thursday I reached this new quietest of quiet little towns, and I find it hard to realize that it is the bursting, all-in town of last winter. But the tents and brass buttons have nearly all vanished and with them the noise and stir.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS FREEDMEN.

There is a great deal of feeling here just now on the subject of restoring the property to the old secesh owners. If it was right to confiscate it, surely it cannot be just to now return it.

Colored people are daily taken and sent from their newly-established homes—to go where? No one knows. I cannot help thinking of Dickens' poor "Tom," who was constantly ordered to be moved on. I was here last winter when Gen. Saxton, Superintendent of the Sea Islands, was for the second time thrown open to the colored people, and hundreds flocked there by every boat, encouraged to do so by Gen. Saxton, who, as agent there, had distributed the land among them. Neither at this late day has immigration to that Island ceased, for on Saturday came fifty more colored people, and within the week I came to us on Friday that, by order of President Johnston, the land is to be returned to ex-Gov. Aiken and his friends, *former owners* of plantations there, and the freedmen are to move on." Gen. Howard and his brother, Brevet Brig. Gen. Howard, Gen. Saxton's chief of staff, Superintendent of Rebel Cemeteries, Georgia and Florida, were to go there and carry them the news; all else, the logical outcome of the South, that the state of our country's feet they are again homeless and homeless. Will God long permit this? Are we never driven to learn the lesson four years of bloodshed has failed to teach us, that, though black, these people are human and as much God's children as "Private Tom Watson." Mr. Judd, our superintendent, looks after the freed people in the District of Columbia, and has done so much good as to make him so? Homes to find once more for these dusky children, and freedom of birth in the land of their nativity, is the boon they stand free. Saxton says he "is employed all the forenoon giving back property to the rebels, and in the afternoon he is waited on by the same scurse, and looking at the freed people." Gen. Fisk has planted them in the ground for homes, their manner than if he had been watching them.

Instead of a personal inspection.

A good loyal man, who has for four years held the office of Custom House inspector at this port, faithfully and conscientiously discharged his duty, was the man, against the wishes of all the business men here, who pay Northerners, displaced by order of President Johnson, to make room for a man just from the rebel army, his hands dyed with the blood of our brethren. Is it any wonder that forgotten his murdered sons? Has they utter forgotten her martyred President?

A SLECTION SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN WELL ELECTED.

There has just been an election here in this part of the State, Fauquier district, and we were excited out of our chairs in it by the shall I call it carelessness—of J. C. Thompson, the returning officer, or Judge Sylvester Mayo, and a second, Mr. Codding. Mr. Thompson is a resident of this city, and Mr. Mayo does not reside here and consequently only occasionally to look after a small property which he has here under the charge of his brother. Mr. Codding could do nothing alone. Strange proceedings these for a man who pretends to be loyal, and whom this war and our Government have advanced wonderfully. He was scarcely remunerated with our people, but if not, the result is so close as to show that but for the petty opposition of Senator Doolittle and his party, the 5% voter majority for him would have been whipped, but not subdued.

FROM EUROPE.

Important Political Movements.

Meeting of the German National Verein—Revision of the Swiss Constitution—Opening of the Swedish Diet.

THE MEETING OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL VEREIN.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Oct. 30.

The following is the full text of the resolutions almost unanimously adopted to-day at the meeting of the National Verein:

1. The National Verein adheres to its original constitution, by which it at the same time affirms the principles of the Constitution of the German Confederation of 1815, in which it declared as its object the union of the German countries under a central power and Parliament; and to the decrees of 1820, 1834 and 1848, which were based on the Federal Constitution, as the only legal basis. The National Verein also holds to the object of its foundation, namely, to work for the union of the German people; it also proposes to superintend itself to the best of its power, that the Federal Constitution, and the Federal Government, shall not be changed in the direction of reaction, or in favor of the Austrian Government, or in the direction of the Prussian Government, as the case may be

Special Notices.

From the American Journal of Obstetrics.

May, 1865. ... DR. FRANKLIN H. THOMAS, ... Dear Sir: ... Yours truly, ... [illegible]

Dr. Stockton,

Of the only Physician who is figuring here in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and you refer Nature to remain in poor system, disfiguring your face with pimples, blotches, &c., and ruining present and future prospects in life. He has made personal sketches and devotes his ability his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured sooner he was born in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, in being the most skilled Specialist here; and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a consultation with him to cure such cases. His home and separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most consistent to the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office: No. 139 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post-Office. Private Office box 1154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Stockton devotes much of his time to the treatment of young men, who, by the use of bad habits while young, have undermined the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural faculties, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the mind of business frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unending misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, to Dr. S., by his new treatment, is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 139 South Clark st., corner of Monroe, over ...

Dr. Webster,

104 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his study, and has introduced a new and improved list of remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Impotency, nervous prostration, self-abusing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable, syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all kinds of Blood and Skin Diseases, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Affections of the Throat, Chancres, Ulcers from whatever cause, Sores, Boils, Pimples, &c., on the face, bodily weakness, emissions, nervousness, or self-abuse, its effects, nervousness, debility, dizziness of the head, loss of sight, dimness of vision, pain in the back, universal lassitude of the muscular system, hot hands, feet, and body, flushing of the body, dreadful forebodings, aversion to society, self-distrust, love of solitude, timidity, trembling, dizziness, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, wind and pain in the stomach, loss of appetite, bloated bowels, offensive breath, headache, pain in the eyes, dizziness, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil, and great depression of spirits, can be entirely cured by the only reliable and scientific specialist who makes these diseases a study. Dr. W. is the only physician who uses no mercury in his practice. Many have been ruined by the use of this dangerous drug. Dr. W. uses no nauseous drugs, but a safe, sure, and speedy cure is guaranteed. Persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians for a long time without success, should not be discouraged, but call on Dr. W. at once, and be convinced that there is hope. Dr. W. has cured thousands of cases that have been pronounced incurable by other physicians. Persons who cannot call may write. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Consultation free and strictly confidential. Call or address DR. WEBSTER, 104 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James,

Formerly of Astley Cooper Hospital, Charing Cross of London, England, graduate in 1852, now permanently located at 86½ Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., where he will be in the treatment of Old Chronic, Nervous, Scrofulous, and all kinds of Blood and Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Tumors, Old Sores, Pimples, &c., Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Chancres, Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Loss of Vitality, Arousal, or any poison, but with the application of a positive cure for all human and blood poisons.

Organic Weakness, which is Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excesses, or solitary habits, by causing loss of vitality, confusion, despondency, gloom, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable trains of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, treated radically cured.

Old diseases of the most horrible class, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, nose, throat, body, limbs, palms of the hands, and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of sufferings.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally as one of the most skilful, the noblest humility, and greatest medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these terrible diseases.

☞ I ISSUED—A medical book on every one suffering from any kind of disease, or those contemplating marriage. A Book on Secret Subjects and other matter worth knowing. By Dr. James, formerly of Astley Cooper Hospital, Sex Critique, specialty physician to secret diseases, viz.: Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, etc., etc.

CONTENTS OF BOOK—History, origin, nature and danger of secret diseases, such as Syphilis—how to avoid it—Spermatorrhœa, etc., etc.

Price of Book, 25 cents. Will be forwarded to any address, carefully concealed, on receipt of price. Address DR. JAMES, P. O. Box 2196, Chicago, Ill. Dr. James can be consulted at his office and rooms, 86½ Randolph, on Syphilis, Spermatorrhœa, and the various species of private disorders. Consultations confidential. In office from 9 a. m. till 9 p. m.

wed

Exactly What you Want,

MATURED VEGETABLE BLOOD DYE, brown and rosed over 30 years. Daily increasing in public favor. Produces a beautiful brown. No trouble. Does not crock or stain. Produces a lustrous black or brown, as desired. Dressed hours the same. Price, 75 cents.

Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. ...

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life, clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He uses the attention of the reputable individual to his wonderful skill in reading, basin and fingerprints. Dr. Raphael's Office, 121 East Madison street, between Wells and Franklin. Consultation on God Sunday. ...

The Good Samaritan,

145 Dearborn street, has the advantage of 25 years experience in curing all diseases of a private nature. Consultation free. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Dearborn street.

Mrs. Partington's Lost.

The following letter from Mrs. Partington, will answer as a description of the following: Lost, strayed or stolen, from the residence of the subscriber, on the night of the 4th inst., a pair of Gold Spectacles, with a gold chain attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the owner. Mrs. PARTINGTON.

Keep It About You.

If you are wise always keep a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief in the house. Nothing will cure Cramps, Colic, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Chronic Weakness, Hysterics, Fevers, Inflammations, Congestions, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Kidneys, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pains about the Heart, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation, Nervous Headache, Fevers, Colds, Coughs, Pains in any part of the body, Pleurisy, Sore Throat

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1865.

THE CITY.

A Rare Opportunity.—The world will attention to the advertisement in another column of the magnificent collection of paintings, the property of Mr. A. T. Stewart, which will be sold at auction by Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., in New York, on Dec. 5. Buyers in Chicago will do well to attend.

A Rumor Afloat in Rapid Transit.—Some time during Thursday night some fiendish scoundrel, for very malice, broke into the car-house of Mr. Faulkner, on Kinzie street, and completely demolished one of the cars, and put the rest of the rolling stock into the lock. Why such a cowardly outrage was committed we have not learned, but suppose it was the work of some one who had a grudge against the company, and who took this method of gratifying his spite.

Government Sale.—The great Government sale on Tuesday last, of bedding, boots, surgical instruments, clothing, etc., was largely attended by citizens. The sale was conducted by Messrs. P. A. Bucher & Co., agents for the Government. The aggregate sum of $20,000, and over, obtained for the Government property. Quite a number of articles, such as boots, shoes, bedding, tables and other articles, will be sold at private sale. The balance of the property will be sold at public auction.

The Washingtonian Home Dinner.—The last of the series of dinners given in lower Bryan Hall by the ladly managers of the Washingtonian Home, was given on Thursday afternoon, and was quite as successful as either of those preceding. The tables were loaded with the choicest viands that the season affords, and the dinner was a most excellent one. In the evening the Washingtonian Home Band, which was in the room for the occasion, rendered some very fine music.

Fire Thursday Morning.—At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear of the two-story frame building No. 305 South Canal street, which was almost entirely destroyed before the progress of the flames was stayed. The fire originated in a cow stable and residence by Mr. E. Wile, which, together with his household goods, valued at $1,500, upon which he had no insurance. The damage done to the building and stock of Mr. Wile is estimated at $1,500, which was fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

A Fine Piano.—The well known manufacturers of "Star" Pianos—A. M. McPhail, Esq., of Boston, through Messrs. Merritt & Bonnell, his agents in this city, have placed on exhibition at No. 127 North Clark street, which was almost entirely destroyed before the progress of the flames was stayed. The fire originated in a cow stable and residence by Mr. E. Wile, which, together with his household goods, valued at $1,500, upon which he had no insurance. The damage done to the building and stock of Mr. Wile is estimated at $1,500, which was fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

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The New Post-Office.—W. W. Wood, Esq., late Assistant of the 16th regiment Illinois Infantry, has prepared a history of the regiment with which he was connected, from the date of its organization, until its discharge from the service. This interesting volume will contain a truthful narrative of the services of Gen. Grant's campaign in Mississippi, and will be illustrated with portraits of Gen. Grant, Gen. Sherman, Col. Rather (in the field where was killed), Gen. Logan, Gen. Smith, Gen. Quinby, and other distinguished officers. Price, $2.00. Those of our readers who desire a copy of Thompson and Cook's Chicago Directory, should call at the office of the Chicago Republican, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. Messrs. Thompson & Cook have published a most valuable work, and the history of the regiment will be equally interesting to all of the old members of the regiment, and to the friends of the deceased members of the regiment.

Jos. Burkart & Co.'s Preparations.—The attention of Grocers and Druggists is called to the celebrated preparations of this well-known Boston firm. They are endorsed by competent judges as being the best articles for the purposes for which they are intended. The Jamaica Ginger, the Kalliston, a fragrant wash for the face; the Parisian, an exquisite perfume, and the Cologne, which needs no special notice, as it is used in nearly every house, are all well known. To those who may be called upon to purchase, the name of Jos. Burkart & Co. upon the bottle will be sufficient guarantee of the purity of the articles contained therein.

Festival and Fair.—The ladies of the First Unit d Presbyterian Church will hold, on the evening of the 30d and 30th inst., in Bryan Hall, a festival and fair, at which one of the chief attractions will be a series of scenes illustrative of Scotch life and manners, which will be represented by a party of members and friends of the church. All the characteristics of scenery, properties, songs, conversation and costumes will be given as nearly as possible, and entertainment as agreeable as possible. The ladies of this church had a similar entertainment at Bryan Hall on last Thanksgiving evening, which proved one of the most agreeable and successful affairs of the season, and there is every reason to expect that this will be even better than that was.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Swezy, well known as the efficient Commissioner, in charge of Camp Douglas, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent at the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and will hereafter have his headquarters at Meadville, Pa. Gen. Swezy, it will be remembered, declined the complimentary invitation Camp Douglas and Siberia to be present at the banquet given to Gen. Grant by the citizens of Cincinnati, and received the hearty thanks of the Cincinnati Board of Trade for his declination, as in every letter in his private life, Gen. Swezy is a gentleman, and in every letter in his official life, a soldier, while, as a man, his honorable character and unblemished purity have won for him the confidence and good will of all who have ever known him.

The American Organ.—We copy the following from an influential exchange: "For organ-like depth of tone—combined with promptness and power—the American organ manufactured by Messrs. H. & H. W. Smith, have excelled all other instruments. The good quality of tone is produced by a method of construction peculiar to this firm, which insures the accurate adjustment of every part, and results that rebuke late a hollow box or wind-chest. The tone is produced by means of a thin, flat, vibrating tongue of brass, which is set in motion by the passage of air through it. The tone is not forced by pressure, but is produced by the natural roll of the air, without any tremor and flutter."

A Fast Team.—The well known superintendent of the "Star" Piano—A. M. McPhail, Esq., of Boston, through Messrs. Merritt & Bonnell, his agents in this city, have placed on exhibition at No. 127 North Clark street, which was almost entirely destroyed before the progress of the flames was stayed. The fire originated in a cow stable and residence by Mr. E. Wile, which, together with his household goods, valued at $1,500, upon which he had no insurance. The damage done to the building and stock of Mr. Wile is estimated at $1,500, which was fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

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Amusements.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
J. Grau.....Sole Proprietor and Manager.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 29, 1865,
Will be performed, for the first time in this city, Verdi's Grand Opera of
ERNANI.
The Opera is the most successful of the last Friday. Ernani.....Signor Muzio
Don Carlos.....Signor Bellini
Don Ruy Gomez.....Signor Medini
Elvira.....Madame Colson
Giovanna.....Madame Testa
Don Riccardo.....Signor Valero
Jago.....Signor Valero
Chorus—Full.....Signor Valero
Orchestra—Full.....Signor Valero
Conductor.....Signor Valero
Stage Manager.....Signor Valero
Prompter.....Signor Valero
Scenery.....Signor Valero
Costumes.....Signor Valero
Properties.....Signor Valero
Machinery.....Signor Valero
Gas Fitting.....Signor Valero
Carpenters.....Signor Valero
Painters.....Signor Valero
Electricians.....Signor Valero
Musicians.....Signor Valero
Singers.....Signor Valero
Actors.....Signor Valero
Actresses.....Signor Valero
Dancers.....Signor Valero
Supernumeraries.....Signor Valero
Ushers.....Signor Valero
Box Office.....Signor Valero
Door Keepers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Takers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Sellers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Buyers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Holders.....Signor Valero
Ticket Collectors.....Signor Valero
Ticket Punchers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Clippers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Stubs.....Signor Valero
Ticket Waste.....Signor Valero
Ticket Refuse.....Signor Valero
Ticket Rubbish.....Signor Valero
Ticket Trash.....Signor Valero
Ticket Dirt.....Signor Valero
Ticket Filth.....Signor Valero
Ticket Vermin.....Signor Valero
Ticket Lice.....Signor Valero
Ticket Fleas.....Signor Valero
Ticket Bugs.....Signor Valero
Ticket Worms.....Signor Valero
Ticket Maggots.....Signor Valero
Ticket Flies.....Signor Valero
Ticket Mosquitoes.....Signor Valero
Ticket Gnats.....Signor Valero
Ticket Midges.....Signor Valero
Ticket Sandflies.....Signor Valero
Ticket Chiggers.....Signor Valero
Ticket Ticks